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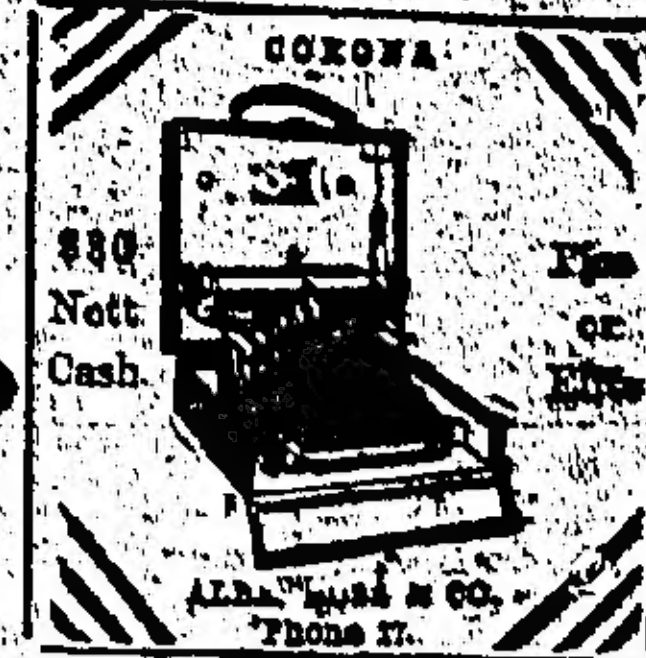
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The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845



No. 17,278

號三十月十年八十百九千壹英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1918.

午戌大歲年七國民華中

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month.



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN Non ASIATIC or INDIAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.
WHICH ARE VESTED THE SHARES OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.,
and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914, £23,970,387

I—Authorized Capital £8,000,000
Subscribed Capital £4,500,000
Paid-up Capital £2,437,500

II—Fire Funds—£3,937,047
III—Life & Annuity Funds—£1,567,198
Sinking Fund Account—£128,520

£23,970,387

Revenue Fire Branch—£2,381,456
Life and Annuity—£1,141,583
Revenue Marine Department—£37,259
Other Receipts—£78,940

£5,539,238

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.40 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.0 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.0 a.m. to 11.0 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Every 30 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 2.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.45 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 30 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.
8.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10 p.m., 11 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12 noon. Every 15 minutes.
12.30 noon to 1.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.30 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS EXTRA CARS.

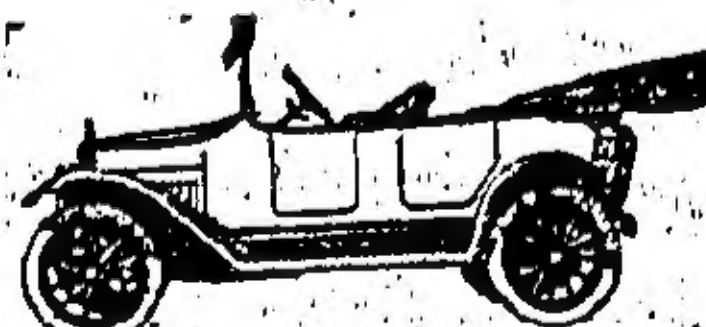
1.30 p.m. and 12 midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, 42, LEANARDS BUILDINGS, Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and lunch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season tickets will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Comproadore order representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

METEOR GARAGE



Sole distributors of
MAXWELL CARS.
Automobiles for Hire and
for Sale
at reasonable Price.



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ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.

KOWLOON BAY.

Steam and Motor Vessels,
Steel Building Work of every Description,
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailings—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m. From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 4 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

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Sailings—S.S. "SUI AN" to Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 8 a.m.).
S.S. "SUI TAI" to Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays excepted).
S.S. "SUI AN" from Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.).
S.S. "SUI TAI" from Macao daily at 7.30 a.m. (Sundays excepted).

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. Tans, Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

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Special Consignment

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WATTLE
BLOSSOM
HONEY.

Superior in quality and flavor to any other honey in the market.

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CONFECTIONERS
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ICE CREAM
PARLOUR.



HOT and COLD
DRINKS.
ALSO
DEALERS IN
Gimbals and Orange
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American Chocolates.
Assorted Fancy Cakes.
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AND

GRILL ROOM

J. H. TAGGART
MANAGER

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above Sea Level.

15 Minutes from Landing Stage.

Under the Management of—

Mrs. BLAIR.

CARLTON HOTEL.

(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)

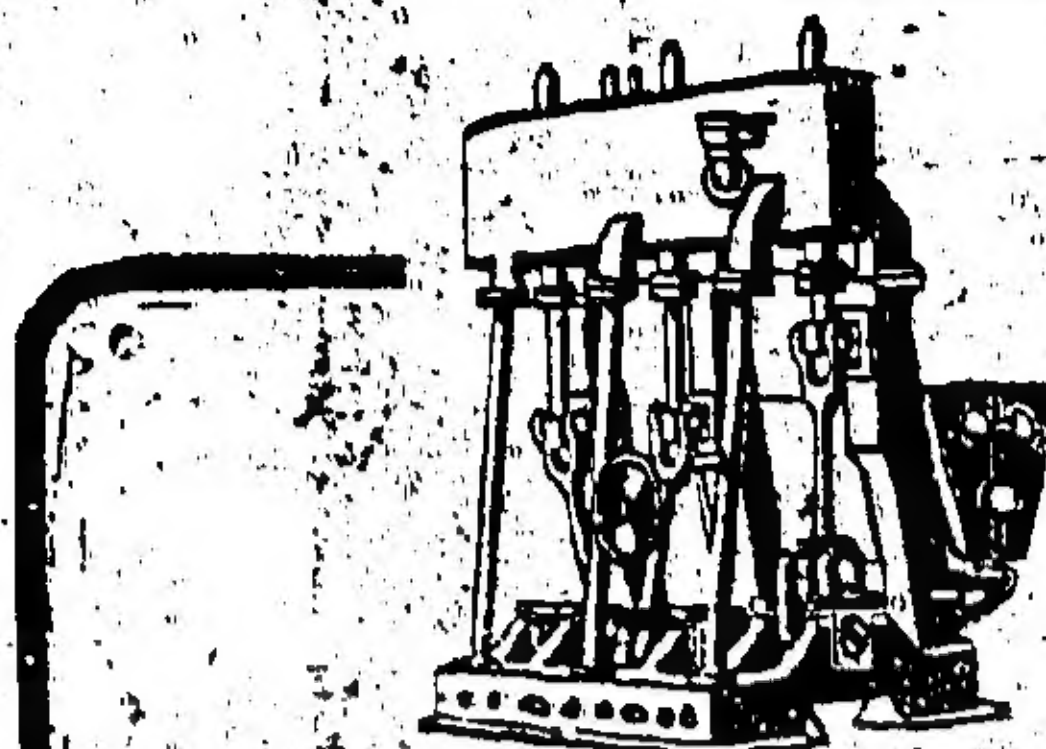
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Under American Management.

Nice and quiet 70 only a few minutes' walk from the Banks and Central District. 23 Bedrooms. Excellent Cuisine. Scrupulously Clean. Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on application to the Proprietress.

Launches Meet Passenger Boats.
Telegraphic Address "CARLTON."
MRS. F. E. CAMERON.

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THE WAR.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

CAMBRAI-ST. QUENTIN BATTLEFRONT.

ENEMY SETS FIRE TO CAMBRAI.

London, Oct. 1.

11.30 a.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

Our attack north of St. Quentin continued on Monday afternoon.

We captured Rezerwez after sharp fighting.

Northwards we progressed towards Juncourt, taking possession of Yendhuille. The British and Canadians are closing in upon Cambrai.

We captured Provillie and Tilloy in the face of a strong resistance. The enemy set fire to Cambrai.

Fighting recommenced this morning north of St. Quentin and in the Cambrai sector.

FRESH FORCES HURLED AGAINST BRITISH.

SANGUINARY ATTACKS AND COUNTER-ATTACKS.

66,380 PRISONERS TAKEN IN SEPTEMBER.

London, Oct. 1.

10.20 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

Our operations continued satisfactorily on the St. Quentin-Cambrai battle-front. We considerably advanced eastwards on to the high ground east of Leveugies and on the extreme right, north-east of St. Quentin.

Further north we obtained a footing at Juncourt and stormed the defences and the village of Estrees, clearing the enemy from the high ground south of Le Catelet.

There was severe fighting in the centre of the line, in the villages of Grevecoeur and Rumilly, and the rising ground north and east of them.

On the left, between Cambrai and the Senece River, we have been severely engaged, throughout the morning, attacking and counter-attacking fresh hostile forces.

Notwithstanding this, we progressed east of Tilloy, which is the northern suburb of Cambrai, and in the neighbourhood of Blécourt.

Since September 27th on the St. Quentin-Cambrai battle-front we have engaged and defeated, with heavy losses, 80 German divisions.

The British captured during September 66,380, of which 1,500 were officers. We captured 700 guns of all calibres and some thousands of machine-guns.

The British captured in August and September 128,618 prisoners, of which 2,788 were officers, and about 1,400 guns.

STRONG BRITISH PRESSURE ON GERMANS.

SUCCESSFUL ATTACK BY 32ND DIVISION.

London, Oct. 2.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

After maintaining a strong pressure earlier in the day, the 32nd Division successfully attacked in the afternoon the centre of the German defensive line of Fon Somme and captured Senquhart and Presselles and breached the Fosseme-Beaurevoir line.

Northwards we cleared Juncourt of the enemy. The Australians completed the capture of the enemy defences south of Le Catelet and Gov.

BELGIANS MAKE FURTHER PROGRESS.

BRITISH CROSS THE LYS.

London, Oct. 2.

A Belgian communiqué states:—French and Belgian troops further progressed in the direction of Hooglede and Roulers.

The British seized Ledeghem and crossed the Lys between Wervicq and Commines.

EATING THROUGH HINDENBURG DEFENCES.

POSSIBILITIES OF OPEN WARFARE.

ENEMY FALL LIKE FLIES.

London, Oct. 1.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, says:—

The Canadians, Australians and Americans have been heavily counter-attacked, but have more than maintained ground. Last evening we reached the high ground south-east of La Bergère, and were along the line of Juncourt, a bony spur of the Cambrai-St. Quentin railway.

North of Cambrai we again progressed, but bodies of the enemy still hold the town. Therefore we are continuing our pinching out plan.

Elsewhere we pushed out strong battle patrols to probe the enemy defences and the great reconnoitring activity, which is proceeding, should largely solve the situation.

We are steadily eating our way through the Hindenburg defences, beyond which lie possibilities of completely open warfare.

The Belgians pushed beyond the shelled zone of mud and water, and occupied comparatively dry and comfortable positions on the enemy lines. The enemy lost practically the whole of his forward artillery and some very heavy naval guns were seized near Staden. The Germans fought stoutly in Holtzlaet Forest, but were completely surprised by the dash of the Belgians through the soaking down-pour and fell like flies.

The 100th Saxons who came into line on the night of September 25th were routed by the Belgians, who recognising the despoilers of Dinant, wiped out their score fully, as far as this unit was concerned.

A FEROUS BATTLE.

THE GERMANS HEAVILY ENGAGED.

London, Oct. 1.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing this evening, says:—

The battle on the St. Quentin-Cambrai front was resumed this morning with unequalled ferocity. The Germans threw in large reserves, resisting and counter-attacking most desperately.

The fiercest sector was north of Cambrai, where the Canadians attacked this morning against at least eight divisions. The struggle is going well, but details are lacking. My impression is that an all-out combat is progressing here and the Canadians, if they succeed in cracking the line, will sweep on into Juncourt. A large portion of the Nauroy trench system was carried by the Fourth Army units.

South of Cambrai the Australians attacked this morning in the direction of Gouy and progressed well. They captured Etrées, and also an important mill ridge astride the Hindenburg Line.

North-east of Bellicourt the New Zealanders and the British also heavily engaged the Germans, who are certainly suffering very heavily from our local preponderance in artillery.

In Flanders there is little change, but Ledeghem and Rolleghe Cappelles have been apparently occupied.

INTIMATIONS

THE DAIRY FARM ICE & COLD STORAGE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Town Office, 3 Lower Albert Road, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 5th day of October, 1919, at 12 Noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 30th Sept. 1919.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 27th September to 5th October, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order,
M. MANUK,
Secretary.

Hongkong, Sept. 20, 1919. 769

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS are reminded of the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company to be held on TUESDAY, the 8th day of October, 1919, at 12 o'clock Noon, at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, No. 8, Pedder Street, Hongkong, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit confirming as a Special Resolution the Resolution set out under which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 19th day of September, 1918.

That the regulations contained in the printed document submitted to the meeting and for the purpose of indemnification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby approved and that such regulations be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company in substitution for and to the exclusion of all the existing Articles thereof.

Dated the 20th day of Sept., 1919.
By Order of the Directors,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
General Managers. 1773

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office at 309 on SATURDAY the 19th of October, 1919.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 18th of October, both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co.
General Managers.

Hongkong, Sept. 25, 1919. 786

DOLLAR ACADEMY, SCOTLAND.
CHARLES S. DOUGALL, M.A., (formerly Balliol Fellow, Glasgow University), Headmaster, which reopens on 3rd September next, provides at a moderate cost a complete HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION in all departments from 10 years of age upwards. Illustrated Prospectus may be had on application to the HEADMASTER, or to THOS. J. YOUNG, F.C.I.S., Secretary, or Office of the "CHINA MAIL."

(759)

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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Cannot be excelled with tinned or fresh stewed fruit.

COULOMMIER CHEESE.

COTTAGE CHEESE.

Nourishing and ideal food.

DEVONSHIRE CREAM.

Can always be had.

We supply Junket Tablet on application.

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KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location

A Electric Lift, Fans and Lighting European Baths and Sanitary Fittings. Hot and Cold Water, System, throughout.

Best of Food and Service.

Telephone 375.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "VICTORIA."

J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

VICTORIA CAFE, LTD.

244 Des Voeux Road Central Telephone No. 2687.

We guarantee the quality of our bread and Cakes.

We use the highest grade of materials in their Manufacture. 187

BEAUTIFY YOUR HOME.

Flowers beautify and make attractive the home as nothing else can do.

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MOTOR LAUNCH "EDDA" FOR SALE.

LENGTH 30 ft., beam 7 ft., depth 3 ft., 2 cylinder 12 H.P. Drott. Crude oil engine; cheap to run, just thoroughly overhauled; can be seen at King's Slipway, Wanchoi. Offers wanted. Apply.

LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS, Liquidators, BLACKHEAD & Co., 3, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong, Sept. 30, 1919. 700

THE CHINESE OPTICAL CO.

HONGKONG BRANCH

67 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.



The only OPTICAL HOUSE in Far East

Awarded an Efficiency Diploma at Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

SCIENTIFIC EYE EXAMINATION

All sorts of Frames, Lenses, and Protection Glasses.

Regal Records

BY

(BILLY WILLIAMS)

COMEDIAN.

When Father Expired the Parlor (Don't go out with Him to-night.)

Wake up John Bull (I'll lend you my best Girl.)

Where the Crowd goes (Let's have a Song on the Gramo phone.)

I never heard Father Laugh so much (My Lass from Glasgow Town.)

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

TEL. 1322.

PATELL & CO.

ORIENTAL PRODUCE

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DO YOU LIKE A LARGE CIGARETTE?



MANUFACTURED BY THE

IF SO,

"COMMANDER"

CIGARETTES WILL JUST SUIT YOU.

GREAT CARE HAS BEEN TAKEN

IN THE BLENDING AND MANU-

FACTURE OF THIS BRAND TO

ENSURE ITS BEING ACCEPTABLE

TO THE SMOKER OF THE MOST

DELICATE TASTE.



This advertisement is issued by Westminster Tobacco Co., Ltd.

FRENCH VIEW OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

LEADING STATESMAN'S APPROVAL OF LORD GREY'S PAMPHLET.

The *Matin* publishes an important interview with M. Leon Bourgeois, on the question of the proposed League of Nations. M. Bourgeois, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs and ex-Premier of France, was the first representative of his country at the famous Hague Peace Conference. Ever since he has devoted most of his time to questions of peace. He is the president of the special committee which was appointed about a year ago by M. Ribot, then Prime Minister, to study the question of a League of Nations from the French point of view.

The report of the commission has been sent to the Allied Governments. M. Bourgeois declined to reveal anything of the contents of the report, but he said he was quite willing to give his personal views of this big question. He declared himself an enthusiastic supporter of the proposed League of Nations.

"The aspirations for a general Society of Nations, which President Wilson worded in his famous message to Congress on January 8," he says, "have led to a vast movement in Great Britain. Action should be taken without any delay, and France, which took the initiative in this matter, could not cease to be interested in the question without failing to maintain her most noble tradition."

THE BASIS OF LASTING PEACE.

"The miserable argument that the preparation of an organization for the society of nations would risk weakening the action of our armies, and would tend to hasten the hope of peace imprudently, must be energetically set aside. Righteous and lasting peace can only result from the Allies' victory, as President Wilson has notified it to the world."

"The organization has not the object of creating a 'super State'. The question is to create an organization assuring between the countries the maintenance of a peace based on mutual respect of their liberties and their rights. This organization has a universal tendency, but for the present it can be formed only between the Allies—that is to say, between those who are fighting to establish a regime of justice and right. It could be opened later on, and successively, to other nations, when they have given the necessary guarantees, and when they possess democratic organizations placing their destiny not in the hands of an irresponsible Government but in the hands of the nation itself."

M. Bourgeois at the end paid a high tribute to the work and action of Lord Grey. "If you desire further details, read the splendid pamphlet which Lord Grey has just published on the League of Nations. I entirely agree with him, as he does with President Wilson."

MESOPOTAMIA.

NEED FOR CLEAR-CUT POLICY.

The *Times*, in an article on August 30th, says:—General Marshall's first despatch shows him as a writer and a man of action fit to succeed General Sir Stanley Maude, and no higher praise could be given. General Marshall had the difficult task of maintaining the efficiency of the army after the forward drive had ceased; of improving communications, strengthening his flanks and clearing away the ruins of misadministration for the foundation of stable and progressive government. The despatch records solid achievements under each of these heads. The expedition up the Euphrates against the Turkish concentration beyond Rut was a brilliant affair, and of hardly less merit were the operations on the Diala. The work of regeneration in Mesopotamia as far as it has gone justifies the brightest forecasts of the future of the country. All that is needed is reasonably good government. General Marshall's greatest difficulty has been to protect his communications. A military Mesopotamia cannot stand by itself. There is no security whatever for the future development of the country, unless there are friendly nations on either flank. The capture of Bagdad diverted, but did not dispose of the old "Berlin to the Persian Gulf" ambitions of Germany, which might be revived in other ways, for example, via Persia and the Caucasus. The defection of Russia compromised the safety of the Persian flank of our communications with Mesopotamia. Our victories have wiped out the adverse balance of the treaty of Brest-Litovsk in the West, but the adverse balance in the East must still be set right and the task cannot be postponed indefinitely. Pales-tine, Mesopotamia, Armenia and the Caucasus will be inter-dependent in peace time, as they are now in war. There is in these regions a tremendous problem to be solved on which the future security and prosperity of India will very largely depend. If we procrastinate over the consideration of this problem which is partly political, partly strategical, and leave the East to settle itself in the hurry-burry after the war, we shall be

in great danger of neglecting supreme British interests. We need a clear scheme of what is desirable in the Middle East in its economic development and in the evolution of national ideals, especially the great ideal of political liberty and in the interests of our great trusteeship in India. Perhaps, this clear-cut scheme does exist in the minds of the Government, or some of its members, but our ideas for the future of the East must be more than a pattern laid up in Heaven. There should be a settled policy of the Allies and America, and our war measures must be deliberately and consciously co-ordinated with it.

THE SPANISH INFLUENZA.

"The gentle correction," "the new delight," "the new acquaintance," and the "knock-me-down fever" were the sort of terms we used to apply to influenza in olden days. It seems that it got its present name by a mistake, says a writer in a London paper. Italian writers spoke of "una influenza di freddo" (an influenza of cold, and eighteenth century British physicians adopted the first word, influenza, and applied it as a label for the disorder itself. The present visitation we call "the Spanish influenza." It is quite in accordance with precedent. In 1889 we called the influenza Russian. But in Russia, they called it Chinese fever. In France it has been known as Spanish catarrh. And in Spain? Well, they said the epidemic came from Heaven as a punishment to those who persisted in singing a particularly ribald song. When any body was seized he was reminded of this fact by his friends: "Ah, you have sung the song!" they said.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A, A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering First and Second Editions, Western Union, and Watkins.

Dock Owners' Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCK AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEEL	BREADTH	DEPTH OVER ALL AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDE	RISE OF TIDE SPRINGS	NEAPS
BL. FLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	200	18' 6" (17' 6" bottom)	10'	5'	1'
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	150	18' 6"	10'	5'	1'
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	150	18' 6"	10'	5'	1'
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	150	18' 6"	10'	5'	1'
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	150	18' 6"	10'	5'	1'
TAI-KOKE-TSUI					
James Spence Dock	415'	30'	10'	7'	1'
ABRAHAM					
Hope Dock	150	18'	10'	5'	1'
Patent Dock	150	18'	10'	5'	1'

R. M. DYER, B.S., M.I.N.A., Engineer, Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

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TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE GREAT BATTLE.

FURTHER ADVANCE IN FLANDERS.

GENERAL PLUMER'S OBJECTIVE.

LONDON, Oct. 1. The fresh and most important news from Flanders shows a further advance of 1 to 2 miles on the whole front south of Dixmude.

The Lille-Orchard railway has been cut north of Menin, while General Plumer's troops, who are close to Menin, crossed the Iys on a five-mile front north of Lille, which is consequently outflanked.

A Paris Military expert is of the opinion that General Plumer's objective is the securing of the Iys passages as far as Courtrai, which is pregnant with enormous possibilities.

FRENCH TROOPS ENTER ST. QUENTIN.

LONDON, Oct. 2. Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing last evening, says:

The battle continues on the whole of the Franco-American front, from St. Quentin to the Meuse. The British and French attack north and south of St. Quentin, which was launched yesterday afternoon, enabled General Debeney's troops north of the Somme to cross the Cambrai-St. Quentin road.

Southwards the French line runs from Giffcourt to Urcilley. Hugo explosions have occurred at St. Quentin in the morning. Towards the Aisne the French progressed beyond Reuillemont. The Germans are clinging most obstinately in the centre to the wooded massif of St. Thierry, stretching from Combaux to the Vesle and constituting a very strong-point position.

French troops entered St. Quentin this afternoon.

FRENCH TAKE 21,000 PRISONERS IN ONE DAY.

GERMANS PURSUED BETWEEN THE AISNE AND RHEIMS.

LONDON, Oct. 2. 1.25 a.m.

A French communiqué states:—The First French Army, co-operating with the British in the region of St. Quentin, achieved important results to-day, pursuing the retreating enemy.

We penetrated St. Quentin as far as the Canal, the Germans still stubbornly resisting at the extremities of the town, which is outflanked.

Northwards, we reached the Canal between Tronquoy and Reuilly.

South-westwards we progressed into the Hindenburg Line to a point two kilometres east of Guichy.

On the Vesle the Third Army's vigorous pressure was crowned with success. The Germans were forced to abandon the plateau between the Aisne and the Rheims region and fell back along the whole line.

We occupied Maizy and Concreux, on the south bank of the Aisne, which is in our hands. Between Maizy, Concreux and further right of Meurival, Ventilly, Bouvencourt, Trigny, Chenay, Nerey and St. Thierry were captured. Since yesterday 21,000 prisoners have been taken, also 20 guns, including 10 heavy guns.

Our gallant Fourth Army in Champagne are continuing their effort and are pursuing their day's progress with increased advantage. We conquered on the right, in the Aisne Valley, Antry and Autry Wood, and Vaux-les-Mourons, five kilometres north of Bouvencourt. Further west we reached the southern outskirts of Chalange and carried our lines one kilometre.

South of Crecy we penetrated Offoul and the woods south-east of it. We have taken during the day numerous prisoners, guns and much material, which are impossible to count.

CHILDREN'S COLDS.

Let the children risk their little bodies in such a distressing manner when you can so easily cure them with a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

THE AISNE-VESE FRONT. FRENCH ADVANCE AND CAPTURE MORE POSITIONS.

13,000 PRISONERS BY FRENCH IN A FORTNIGHT.

LONDON, Oct. 1.

A French communiqué states:—Our advance was resumed this morning between the Aisne and the Vesle.

In Champagne our troops are pursuing their attacks and have completed their success.

Last evening, on our right, we carried an important advance in the valley of the Aisne and captured Binerville and Conde-le-Sautry, and also many prisoners and considerable material, including 200 military trucks.

Since September 26th we took over 13,000 prisoners between Suippe and Argonne, and also 300 guns, including a large number of heavy guns.

THE AMERICAN FRONT.

AMERICANS PARTICIPATE IN BRITISH AND FRENCH SUCCESSES.

HUNDRED HOSTILE MACHINES BROUGHT DOWN.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

An American communiqué states:—We advanced our lines in the Argonne Forest.

Further east our patrols passed beyond Clerges, and are operating north of it, and are in contact with the enemy on the road between Evonne and Gennez.

In the north, we are advancing with the French and British, and are participating in their successes.

Since September 26th our aviators have shot down over 100 planes and 21 balloons.

THE STRUGGLE IN CHAMPAGNE.

IMPORTANT PROGRESS BY GOURAUD'S ARMY.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing at 10 o'clock on Tuesday evening, says:—

The French entered St. Quentin in the afternoon and traversed the town to the eastern outskirts.

General Gouraud's Army in Champagne made important gains on the whole of the battle-front. Its right reached Lancon, on the edge of Argonne, cutting off a pocket four miles in depth which the Germans held between our yesterday's line and the edge of the Argonne Forest.

The front to-night runs almost straight from south of Monthois to Lancon at Vaux-les-Mourons.

At midway between Monthois and the edge of the Forest we reached the entrance of the Grandpre Valley across Argonne.

On the left our line was advanced two miles beyond Sommepey.

GERMAN COMMUNIQUE.

LONDON, Oct. 1. 4.10 a.m.

A German communiqué states:—The enemy, breaking into our position on September 27th, compelled us to withdraw the right wing of our defensive front from the north of Tixmude to Werken, and to evacuate the Wyttschaete salient. Tremendous fighting continues.

Between Cambrai and St. Quentin the enemy obtained a footing in the suburbs of Cambrai at Neuville and Cantimpre. South of Maroing, the enemy forced us back behind the Canal sector of Masnières and Crevecoeur.

We re-took Villers Guislain. The enemy crossed the Canal between Bellicourt and Bellenegre.

Our regiments north of Gricourt withdrew their wing to Le Haucourt. The English bought their local successes sanguinarily. They captured Maize and Ardeux.

We took from the Americans Apremont and Montreuil Wood. We shot down 45 aeroplanes.

LONDON, Oct. 1. 8.30 p.m.

A wireless German official report. We captured some hundreds of Belgians near the coast.

The Canadians temporarily advanced northward and beyond Cambrai to Hamillies.

We threw back the enemy on Tilloy.

South of Cambrai we completely held our positions against repeated assaults.

The French gained the heights north of Breuil.

We took prisoner two French companies near St. Marc-Apy and drove back strong American forces from Apremont and Montreuil Wood Forest with heavy losses.

THE SIBERIAN CAMPAIGN. 15,000 AUSTRO-GERMAN PRISONERS OF WAR DISARMED.

Tokio, Sept. 20.

The War Office announces that 15,000 armed Austro-German prisoners of war from Blagovestchensk have reached Hotho and have been disarmed.

DAMASCUS TAKEN BY BRITISH.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

A Palestine communiqué states:—Damascus was occupied yesterday morning.

PEACE DEMONSTRATIONS IN BERLIN.

CROWDS CHEER IN FRONT OF BULGARIAN LEGATION.

LONDON, Oct. 1.

Reuter's Agency learns that news has been received in London of peace demonstrations in Berlin on September 28th. Cheering crowds assembled in front of the Bulgarian Legation.

The police eventually intervened, but the riots got completely out of hand and committed various excesses, including the destruction of a number of statues.

POLITICAL CRISIS IN GERMANY.

ALL PRUSSIAN MINISTERS AND STATE SECRETARIES RESIGN.

COUNT ROEDERN MENTIONED AS CHANCELLOR.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 2.

The *Reichstag* states:—Dr. von Payer, the Vice-Chancellor, had a conference with the *Reichstag* Majority party leaders as regards the composition of the new government.

The representatives of the Right and also the Peasants and Independent Socialists declined to participate in the coalition.

The *Tagesspiegel* states all the Prussian Ministers are placing their portfolios at the disposal of the Kaiser, and all State Secretaries, including Admiral von Hatzfeldt, have tendered their resignations.

Parties of the Right favour Count Roedern as Chancellor, while the Majority parties favour Dr. von Payer. Failing him Dr. Solf would be the principal candidate.

KAISER'S DESPAIRING APPEAL.

"DEFENCE OF THE FATHERLAND."

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 1.

The Kaiser has sent a message to the Fatherland Party in which he appeals to the whole German people "in these most earnest times to resolutely gather round me and to give your blood and wealth until your last breath for the defence of the Fatherland."

The *Vorwaerts*, which the Government is now apparently making a vehicle for breaking the seriousness of the position to the people, describes the situation as one of fearful gravity and appeals to everyone to do his duty.

THE BULGARIAN CAPITULATION.

HOW BULGARIA WAS FORCED TO SURRENDER.

FERDINAND FEARED HIS LIFE AND THRONE.

PARIS, Oct. 1.

A message from Salonika says Mr. Murphy, the United States Consul-General at Sofia, has arrived and states that as a result of the Crown Council held on September 23rd the Czar Ferdinand appealed to Berlin and Vienna for immediate help, which Austria and Germany refused. The Czar Ferdinand then appealed to the Entente, because he realised that, in order to keep his throne and life, it was imperative to have a force in Bulgaria, where revolution was already making progress.

The most extreme Bolshevism was the doctrine of the day at Sofia. Workers and soldiers held meetings, made laws, and demonstrated before the Palace, frequently alluding to the assassination of the ex-Tsar Nicholas.

AN AID TO DIGESTION.

WHEN you have a fullness and weight in the stomach after eating you may know that you have eaten too much, and should take one of Chamberlain's Tablets to aid your digestion. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

BULGARIA READY TO FIGHT TURKEY.

IN CO-OPERATION WITH ALLIES.

LONDON, Oct. 1.

Reuter's Agency understands that, according to reliable news received in London, Bulgaria, during the armistice discussions indicated that she was not averse from attacking Turkey, but emphasised in that connection, however, that Bulgaria could only act militarily in co-operation with the Allies.

STATE OF SIEGE IN ROMANIA.

SEVERE PENALTIES THREATENED BY GERMANY.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 1.

A telegram from Zurich states the German have proclaimed a most drastic state of siege throughout occupied Rumania and have posted manifestoes in all the towns threatening severe penalties in the event of a repetition of the recent demonstrations.

Apparently serious events have occurred of which there are no details.

EFFECTS OF BULGARIA'S COLLAPSE.

RUMOURS OF MUTINY IN AUSTRIA.

PARIS, Oct. 1.

A Havas message says:—The withdrawal of Bulgaria from the war will bring vast results. Nothing in the Balkans is adequate to withstand the Allied Armies. Turkey's surrender is possible. The game of Enver Pasha is finished, and German influence in Ukraine and the Caucasus will collapse. Rumania will awaken. German officers show great depression and German troops have been ordered to an unknown destination. There is a rumour of mutiny among the Austrians. Several Austrian regiments are stated to have massacred their officers. The Hapsburgs will take advantage of the Bulgarian capitulation.

THE LIBERATION OF ROMANIA.

TERRITORY CEDED TO BULGARIA NOT RECOGNISED.

LONDON, Oct. 1.

Reuter's Agency learns that Rumanian quarters are elated at the opportunity of liberating the country from German tyranny. Most interesting developments are expected. The Allied Command is now occupying the necessary points of strategic importance as the armistice has provided. In that connection the Dobruja province and the Constantza Railway are receiving due attention.

Northwards of Constantza Railway the Dobruja is under the Condominium of the Austrians, Germans, Bulgarians and Turks, but the territory south of the Railway is ceded to Bulgaria by the Bucharest Treaty which the Allies do not recognise.

THE COLONY AND THE WAR.

A REVIEW BY H.E. MR. CLAUD SEVERN.

H.E. MR. CLAUD SEVERN.

H.E. THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT concluded his Budget Speech this afternoon with the following reference to the Colony's contribution to the war:—

Before I conclude I wish to refer, as briefly as possible, to the help rendered by the Colony to His Majesty's Government during the past year, in carrying on the war. I will bring the figures given by the Governor in his address last October up to date.

The amounts invested in War Loans through the British Banks by companies and individuals in the Colony up to the 27th September are as follows:—

British Government, Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States, and Indian Government loans £5,875,000.

United States War Loans 177,000.

£6,052,000.

In addition to the sum of \$5,000,000 presented in 1916 and 1917 to His Majesty's Government for war purposes, the Colony has presented this year a sum of \$500,000, while the special war assessment produced last year a sum of \$504,384 and for the first nine months of the year \$758,000, all of which has been paid over to the Imperial Authorities.

The Hongkong and South China War Savings Association, which was established in January, 1917, had received up to the end of September the sum of \$2,600,274. Straits Settlements, an increase of \$1,074,834 over the sum received on the same date last year, while during the year the membership of the Association rose from 787 to 1,110. I desire again to record what a great boon this Association has been to the small investor, and to express to the Union Insurance Society of Canton the appreciation felt in the Colony for the valuable services so willingly rendered to the public in this matter.

At the end of September 1917 the total sum remitted to various funds in aid of war work, and to charities in connection with the war was over \$77,000, and the sum expended locally for the working parties and in other ways \$84,030. The former figure has been raised during the year to \$142,122, which includes the fine results of "Our Day," St. George's Day and a new day, namely, "Kowloon Day" on January 1st, and the latter figure to \$144,568.

These figures do not include the sum of £31,447 subscribed to the Prince of Wales Fund up to the 31st December, 1915. The St. Andrew's Society of Hongkong also raised a sum of £7,047 last November, and, I understand, intends this year to surpass all its previous efforts.

The various parties of Ladies working for the Queen Mary's Needle Work Guild, and private working parties have continued to send throughout the year large quantities of garments and bandages for the use of the troops on all fronts, and the letters of appreciation received bear testimony to the great value of their work.

Correspondence from all the regular troops in the garrison has continued to be forwarded free of charge through the post, and from the 1st January last to the end of September 1917, 185 letters, 3,650 postcards and 7,479 other articles, mostly newspapers, have been so transmitted.

Up to the present date 370 men have proceeded from the Colony on active service with His Majesty's Forces. The year has been marked by the passing of the Military Service Ordinance imposing compulsory service outside the Colony. Hongkong was one of the first of the Crown Colonies to take this step, and the fact that after a very careful review by the General Military Service Tribunal of every individual case coming under the Ordinance comparatively few men have been enrolled shows that a high percentage of the available man-power of the Colony had already seized the opportunity of joining up.

I feel sure that you will wish me to give expression to the feelings of intense admiration with which this Colony, in common with the rest of the Empire, has watched during the past three months the magnificent victories won by our armies and those of our gallant Allies. The transport overseas and the high fighting qualities of the American Army so recently organised and trained, have filled the world with wonder at an achievement unsurpassed in history; Marshal Foch, uniting to the best advantage the efforts of the Commanders on all the fronts, will go down to the ages as one of the greatest figures in military history; while out of many fine exploits the British people will never forget how those brave and devoted volunteer crews added lustre to the records of our Navy by their dauntless courage in sealing up the ports of Ostend and Zeebrugge in the face of a most powerful and merciless fire by the enemy. In some of these great doings the men from this Colony have had a share. Forty-three have fallen, but our sorrow at their deaths is surely turned into a feeling of pride that they should have lost their lives in fighting to obtain freedom for the nations of the world. Palestine is practically delivered from Turkish rule; a great part of Mesopotamia with its ancient Capital is returning to a life of industry and prosperity unknown for centuries; Serbia is regaining her independence; and the soil of Northern France and Belgium, torn and battered though it be, is rapidly being restored to its long-suffering peoples. We are inclined to ask ourselves whether the peace so long looked for is in sight; whether the splendid work of our Commanders and the untiring valour of our men are going to bring about the collapse of our enemies; and whether we shall find ourselves faced unexpectedly with many grave problems without being prepared to solve them. The words of the Prime Minister uttered two years ago seem to me peculiarly applicable to the present time. He was speaking after some very gallant actions of our men when our hopes of victory ran high: "They have given courage a new meaning, they have given it a new standard, a new rating—it means something different, it means more than it ever meant before. We never knew we were capable of such great things, and if we do such things in war, we can also do them in peace. Peace has its sacrifices. Peace demands valour, Peace demands devotion, and it will be on unnumberable occasions in the years which this war has taught us of the possibilities of our people in 'unity' in service for a common end; it is devotion to the cause of a common humanity that is the last, when the flag has been brought back triumphant from the field of battle, and planted in the field of labour and of toil."

THE TENNIS MATCH.



She—Two humoured you a bit in tennis before, but you know we are playing for a War Bond ticket now and I'd just love to stick you—Game!

Distressed male opponent takes his licking cheerfully and pays up like a man. He now speaks of entering for the next mixed doubles with the lady as his partner.

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31st December, 1918.

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	Kaga Maru, 12,300 tons WED., 30th Oct., 11 a.m.	
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Aki Maru, 12,300 tons SAT., 19th Oct., 11 a.m.	
	Mikko Maru, 9,600 tons SAT., 14th Dec., 11 a.m.	

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AN INTERESTING COMPARISON.

SUGGESTIVE LIKENESSES AND
DIFFERENCES BETWEEN
TWO GREAT WARS.

On Thursday, July 25th, the war of 1914-18 in Europe had lasted exactly as long as the war of 1801-5 in the United States. The two periods are each four years in duration.
Between the two wars exist likenesses and differences that should prove suggestive and instructive to Americans of the present generation. The American civil war found the combatants in much the same situation of preparedness on one side and relative unpreparedness on the other as Europe's war found the opposing belligerents. McCann, a historian of the war of 1801-5, records the preparation of the Northern commonwealths for war in terms that closely apply to those of England in 1914-5 and of America in 1917-8. But when he speaks of the "gigantic proportions" of the Federal Army in 1861 and we find that the number given is 250,000 men, then we see that the phrase has acquired another meaning, for 250,000 soldiers now are not much more than a corporal's guard in modern armies.

In 1861, as in 1917, the problem of ships was the first and most urgent problem. The North had proportionately the same need fifty-seven years ago as all America and Europe last year; the same fear of not solving the shipping problem; the same strenuous struggle to bring armies, navies, and mercantile marines to full strength and maximum activity.

Europe's war began on an eastern and a western front. So did the American. European Generals aimed to capture Paris, capital of France, as American Federal Generals aimed at Richmond, capital of the Southern Confederacy. The Federal Generals had to wait four years before effecting the capture, and at this writing it appears as if German Generals would wander in the wilderness forty years and then fail to enter the promised land.

The end of Europe's first year of this war saw dejection on the part of the defensive. Similarly, the first years of the civil war brought little but gloom to the North. Before this war was a year old, Rutherford said it would last at least three years more. At the close of the first year of the war of 1801-5 Sherman declared that it would take years more for the North to win. In 1802 the Confederacy reached the height of military efficiency, and in 1803 Germany swept the sky before it. During the third year of the civil war the North began to see light, and in the third year of this war the Entente began to gain military strength.

The fourth year brought out of chief command to the North in 1864 and to the Entente armies in 1918. That was the vital factor then, and probably will be now. Grant had all his Generals and armies perform team work toward a single centre, and Foch works out the strategy of surrounding and closing in upon the enemy.

BERLIN TO-DAY.

10,000 DIVORCE CASES PENDING.

The local Synod of the Prussian Protestant State Church, in the third ecclesiastical division of Berlin, has drawn up a report to the Central Synod to call the attention of the Church to the great increase in the number of divorce cases now before the Berlin courts.
At the end of June more than 10,000 divorce cases were pending before the different courts of Greater Berlin, and the judges had found it impossible to keep pace with the number of new petitions filed day after day.
A detailed investigation of the evidence given in some of the cases led the local Synod in question to the conclusion that "immorality among German women has attained such a degree that the very foundations of society are threatened." It is also stated:

"In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, the divorce petitions are presented by husbands at the front whose wives have indulged in wild orgies during their absence."

THE MIDDLE CLASSES.

THE BURDEN OF THE WAR.

[By Sidney R. Merivale.]

The time has come for many things—particularly for the payment of the income tax. All about us we witness the struggles of the professional man to keep head above water.

For him there have been no excess profits. People did not ask him to address juries more frequently because we are at war; publishers did not hasten to purchase his pictures. If he were a doctor, perhaps the Army wanted him and his practice went immediately to the dogs.

This man had sons at a public school when Armageddon came and had saved a little money for his old age. He lived in a decent suburb and rode first class to his office or studio. His amusements were few and his extravagance small.

As he lived so lived in the main all our middle classes—the backbone of the country, the broad base for every Chancellor's whip.

TAXES AND MORALS.

Paying in the bulk the best part of our taxes, these people supplied us, also with the best part of our morals. For them there was a sanctity of home life, indeed, more so than they were permitted to forget that their neighbors could see through their drawn blinds.

Now we are told that this great middle class must go. Professional men and their neighbors are warned that they must be prepared to alter entirely the ancient way of their lives.

The people who talk in this way evidently take it for granted that the professional or business man will fall cheerfully into the new scheme of things, and that no word of protest will escape his lips. He will get out of his house like a shot, send his children to a registry office or the stage door, place his sons in a board school and buy standard suits at fifty-seven shillings a time.

And all the time he is doing this he will be working feverishly to pay the Government, the best part of his earnings and to live in a style which is loathsome to him.

My own view is that the professional and business man will do nothing of the kind. I think he will argue that we are fighting for much less posterity as for ourselves and that it should be some of our burdens. He may even ask, with O'Connell, "What has posterity done for us?"

He will ask that, and with justice. The Government, it is true, can drive him from his home and can reduce his children to beggary; but it cannot make him work like a slave.

Even the will to work would not ensure output if the injustice of the reward were denied. The man may sit down to write a book because his country needs the money; but if he must write it in a garret, with a candle cooking an eye away at him, what kind of a book is it likely to be?

All his energies will flag. A sense of the degradation of the country will ever with him. He will see his children humiliated, his wife forced to tasks with which she is wholly unfamiliar. And he may well ask: "If I am to have no leisure in my old age, why should I not take it now?"

To what end the ancient slavery; long hours of a desire for the sunshine; the confinement of office or study; the spectacle of other men playing in the fields? Some, he knows, were born to the life of pleasure and have never known a laborious day. He has not complained for this hitherto because there have been the compensation; but he will complain bitterly now, and his reproaches may take an active shape.

TO WHAT END?

If henceforth he must live upon a standard of three hundred pounds a year, why even more? Why waste his physical substance in an effort which is unnecessary? Why produce books and pictures for which others are to collect the royalties?

You cannot make him produce them. He would laugh in your face if you talked of this kind of industrial conscription. Let him earn his three hundred a year and let the small tax upon it and henceforth the best part of his time is his own. He becomes an idler at fifty, or when he had not intended to resign unless he was sixty-five.

Here are the prospects of a pleasant life. Our man will move to some country cottage and leave his wife and children to him. He will fish and play golf and do just that minimum of work which is necessary. The temptation would be great, and few of artistic temperament could resist it.

The business man, upon the other hand, will find other means of dealing with the problem. We may be quite sure that if he is a business man he will not consent to work for nothing.

With these facts must the Government reckon before it proceeds to the extermination of the middle class. That class has saved this country before and will save it again.

And our ultimate victory will be no victory if one of its penalties be the degradation of those to whom the nation owes so much.

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